

## Business Notices.

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## New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What error is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.  
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York.

**The Republican State Convention.**  
The Republican Electors of the State of New York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to send two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, and Canal Commissioners, and Inspectors of State Prisons. By order of the Committee.  
SIMON DRAPER, Chairman.  
JAMES TRIMMER, Secretary.

**The Tribune's War Maps.**  
LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED  
AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.  
Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address  
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Gen. Wool arrived in town last evening and passed the night at the St. Nicholas Hotel. During the evening he was complimented with a serenade, in reference to which he made a patriotic speech. This morning he is to leave the city for Fortress Monroe.

The second meeting of the Bank officers, to take measures concerning the National loan, was held yesterday at the American Exchange Bank, when a plan was adopted, which will be published in full in our commercial column. The chief point in the plan was noticed yesterday, being the agreement by the banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia to take \$50,000,000 at par immediately, with the privilege of taking the like amount on the 15th of October and the 15th of December.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee of this State met yesterday at Albany. They adopted a series of resolutions against the course of the Administration; in favor of an armistice with the rebels, and of a Convention for the adjustment of the national difficulties; complimenting the Dean Richmond wing of the party for refusing to unite with the Republicans, and declining to call a separate Convention of the Breckinridge wing, but advocating a union of the whole Democratic party.

The Richmond correspondent of *The Memphis Appeal* of a recent date says that a rumor prevails in the former city, to the effect that Jeff. Davis has made propositions for peace to President Lincoln. The basis of this offer was said to be the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and it was stated that the prevailing sentiment in Richmond was opposed to it. The correspondent referred to, however, says that there was no expectation that the offer would be accepted, and that undoubtedly an attack on the Capital would directly be made.

The Southern pirates are playing a desperate and bloody game. Our North Carolina correspondent gives this morning the statement of an English sailor named Ross, who had been impressed to serve as gunner on board the *Speed*, by which it appears that, on the 31st of July, near Nag's Head, the pirates attacked and took possession of a British vessel, which they burned after destroying the entire crew. Ross, having refused to fight against his countrymen, was shot at and wounded by the Captain of the *Speed*, and afterward confined in irons and threatened with death. He escaped by the aid of a fellow-sailor, who had also been impressed. Ross is endeavoring to make his way North, and wishes to lay the subject before the proper British officials.

The Conference of United States Marshals in this city yesterday and to-day with a view to the suppression of the American Slave-Trade, cannot fail of producing the happiest results. Mr. Murray, who has since his appointment been laboring zealously to this end, and at whose suggestion the Convention was called, explained to the assembled Marshals the appearance of a slave-vessel, her outfit, cargo, mode of clearance, and illustrated each point in a thoroughly practical manner, by giving them a view of the slave-vessels and their discharged cargoes now in his custody at the Atlantic docks. The visiting officials manifested a very commendable desire to obtain information, and a general determination to do all in their power to break up this most infamous of all the speculations in which civilized men can be engaged.

A good deal of complaint has been made in regard to the delay in the payment of our returned volunteers. In justice to the Government, it should be stated that the special Paymasters have been in town with the money for some time, ready and anxious to pay off the troops, and that whatever delay has occurred is due solely to the negligence or inefficiency of the regimental officers in preparing the pay-rolls of their men. As the Paymasters are personally responsible for their disbursements in heavy bonds, it follows that they must be careful to comply with the requirements of the War Department. Five sets of rolls have to be prepared and duly vouched for, so that it is not simply a process similar to that which an employer goes through on Saturday night in paying off his men. In the discharge

of such delicate and responsible duties, due care must be observed. The money is ready to be disbursed, and the officers ready to pay it, on the presentation of the proper vouchers. The Paymasters have other duties calling them elsewhere, and are desirous of attending to them as soon as possible. Let the volunteers, therefore, spur their delinquent officers up to their duties, and not blame the Government for a delay which is caused by their own people.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have nothing additional of special importance from the scene of the recent battle in Missouri. Some details are given, but none that materially alter our previous accounts. Our troops captured 400 horses. Our loss in killed is 200; in wounded 600 or 700. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be double our own, as their forces moved in large bodies, and our artillery played on them with murderous effect.

From St. Louis we learn that 7,000 Rebel troops are approaching Ironton from the South. The National troops in that region are posted at Pilot Knob, Ironton and Arcadia, three villages which lie about two miles apart, in a valley easily defended. The fleet of ten steamers, which has for some time been laid up about fifteen miles below St. Louis, has been taken to that city, lest it should fall into the hands of the Rebels.

It is stated that the rebels are moving to the line of the Potomac, preparatory to making an attempt to rouse the Secession party in Maryland. At various points on the Potomac there are supposed to be batteries planted by them, and the Pawnee yesterday left Washington on a reconnoitering expedition.

The report that the small-pox is raging fiercely among the rebels at Manassas Junction prevails at Washington, and appears to be believed, even by the Secessionists there. Nothing definite in the way of details, however, reaches us.

The Court-Martial which is considering the case of Col. Miles, is still in session at Washington, progressing slowly. The number of witnesses is very large. The counsel of Col. Miles is the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

It is stated, on rumor, apparently, that a Rebel force is moving from Moorefield, Va., through Great Savage Mountain pass, to reinforce Wise, but nothing more is known.

Lieut. Crosby's recent expedition from Fortress Monroe to Accomac and Northampton Counties, has resulted in nearly breaking up the contraband trade between the Eastern and Western shores of the Chesapeake.

It is believed that ten of the ringleaders in the recent mutiny of the New-York 79th Regiment will be sentenced to be shot. A list of the names of the prominent actors in the affair is published this morning. Sixty-six of the mutineers of the 2d Maine Regiment are on the Powhatan, not in close confinement, but prevented from holding communication with any persons, even their own officers.

## THE BLOCKADE.

It is argued in some quarters that the policy of the Government in proclaiming a blockade of the Southern ports of the Union, contained within itself the germs of difficulties which it were desirable to avoid. A blockade, it is said, is a measure in which foreign nations are concerned. They can inquire into it, and have a right to insist that it shall be executed in a truly effective manner by a sufficient naval force before the entrance to every port.

If, instead of a blockade, the President's proclamation had simply declared the ports of the rebellious region to be closed and no longer ports of entry, this difficulty would have been avoided. Every nation has a right to indicate what ports shall be accessible to commerce, and, on proper notice, may close and open them as its own necessities shall require. No foreign Power has any right to ask whether a port, which the National Government has declared to be closed, is or is not fully blockaded, nor any right to complain of the seizure and confiscation of vessels attempting to enter such a port. It is a matter of domestic police with which foreigners have no concern.

This would appear to be the view of Congress, which has just enacted a law for closing the ports of the whole rebellious sea coast. The President will, we presume, soon issue the necessary proclamation enforcing this law; and then the animated discussions of the foreign journals on the subject of the blockade and all the kindred topics will be superfluous.

## NO MOBS.

Everybody remembers the Hon. Caleb Cushing's famous Bangor letter, written in January, 1860, in which the writer predicted that if the Republicans should elect a Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and if Connecticut and New-Hampshire should, at the then approaching elections, sustain the Republican policy, there would be a general smash, "social convulsions, hostile combats in the town streets, predatory guerrilla bands roving up and down the country, shootings and hangings," and, to wind up "a cruel war—war at home, and in the perspective distance a man on horseback with a drawn sword in his hand, some Atlanta, "Cassius, or Cromwell, or Napoleon," etc.

We have always thought, particularly since the present rebellion broke out, that Mr. Cushing must have had a more intimate knowledge of the purposes of the Southern traitors than he saw fit to divulge; but let that pass; his prediction is much above the average of those made by the professed wizards, astrologers, and spiritual mediums. We wish now to call attention to another remark made by Mr. Cushing a few weeks before the Bangor letter was written. In a very violent speech made by him in Faneuil Hall, on the 25th of December, 1859, devoted principally to the "John Brown raid," which, with the recklessness and audacity characteristic of the Pro-Slavery politicians of that time, he attributed to a deliberate purpose on the part of the North to carry on an armed interference with Slavery, Mr. Cushing said:

"Small we in Massachusetts confide to nourish the sentiments of mutual rancor and hostility upon an abstract question wholly beyond our reach and authority. If we do so, we will know the consequences. We know that not only must this Federal compact break by its own weight, when we shall have to say farewell to the vaunted glories of the American Union, but when there will be the more terrible and dismal spectacle of civil war upon our own soil in Massachusetts. When we look forward to the consequences of a disruption of this Union, is the North then to invade the South for the purpose of carrying on an armed prosecution of the war, or of interference with the institutions of the South? Will the North undertake that? If the North does undertake that, it will sacrifice everything of peace and honor for a delusion and a shade. Will the North do it? Are there not gallant and patriotic men enough in the State of Massachusetts who, if any such traitorous purpose should be attempted

against the South, war of invasion for the destruction of the Union and the Government of the United States are there not men enough here to seize the traitors by the throat (loud cries of "yes, yes," and great applause), and say, 'You must walk over our bodies; you shall not escape in this fratricidal, suicidal civil war with your fellow-citizens of other States.' I say that whenever this state of things approaches, that war will not be upon Mason and Dixon's line, but it will be upon the soil of New-England, and upon those who hate the Constitution of the country, but these those who declare that the Constitution is a covenant with the devil and a league with hell. I say there will be war between them and those who are devotedly attached to the Constitution and determined at all hazards to maintain the Union."

It is very well known that the Southern traitors were stimulated in their attempt to overthrow the Government by the expectation of aid from the Northern States, and it is easy to see that such declarations as those we have quoted from the Faneuil Hall speech and the Bangor letter went far to encourage their treacherous purposes. But it is not our object to bring Mr. Cushing from his retirement for the sake of linking his name with the rebellion. Our purpose is to call attention to the necessity of union, harmony and order among the people of the loyal States. We believe there is an overwhelming majority of the people of the Free States in favor of sustaining the General Government in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and the sway of the Constitution and the laws; in fact, that there is substantial unanimity on this question. There are plenty of men and newspapers which are trying to make some political capital out of questions connected with the war; and there are unquestionably some men who, like Ben Wood and Vallandigham, and the editors of the few notorious Secession sheets in New-York, Connecticut, and Ohio, are as openly as they dare to be, in league with the rebels. These last clamor for peace not only at the expense of the nation's dishonor, but because they desire the nation's dishonor. They would be glad to see Washington captured, the President of the United States a fugitive, and themselves recipients of fat salaries under Jefferson Davis. But the former class do not mean to sacrifice their loyalty and their political hopes to the cause of their quondam friends. We would preserve this substantial unanimity by our political action this Fall, and by keeping to the extreme verge of toleration in our dealings with those who are of the class pledged by Mr. Cushing and others to get up a civil war on Northern soil, as a diversion for the benefit of the South. We know very well the temptation which besets every true man when he reads *The Daily News*, *The Day Book*, *The Bridgeport Farmer*, and some other newspapers, and which has proved too much for the loyal citizens of Concord, N. H., and Bangor. We know that there has been far too much lenity exercised by the Government toward spies and traitors in Washington and in Northern cities; and that there is quite as much reason for making war upon them as upon the Secession army intrenched at Manassas. We remember the story of the trumpeter who was held equally guilty with the soldier, though he did not bear arms, but only an instrument for rallying the host to battle. We appreciate the metaphysical distinction of the late Reverend President of Harvard College, who, upon the appearance of a dhyolal article in *The Boston Courier*, remarked that he "did not approve of tarring and feathering, but it was impossible to forget that it had been sometimes well done." But we know also one of the strongest reasons a citizen of one of our Free States has in maintaining his principles against the spread of slaveholding doctrine, consists in the fact that Freedom is order, while Slavery is chronic anarchy. We talk of war in the South, but there has always been war in that section, and always will be until the last slave has his shackles struck off; for every man who is held in bondage is in a condition of rebellion, open or secret, against the man who holds him. We must make no approach to that condition of things foretold by Mr. Cushing—social convulsions, street combats, and civil war at home, for these bring us nearer and nearer to the likeness of the men whose social condition, no less than their actual treason, we now so deeply deplore. Unless men are proved to be actually engaged in aiding and abetting the rebellion, we would have no violence done to them. There is no law against dirt-eating, and there is much in habit to excuse it; no law against preferring slavery to freedom, and despotism to republican institutions; some men are so constituted that they must be either tyrants or flunkies, and a state of slavery seems necessary to them. Only when their preference of slavery to freedom, of despotism to democracy, of the Richmond to the Washington Government, leads them to the commission of overt acts of treason, we would have them punished. But no mobs in the free cities and towns of the North.

## THE ALBANY DOCTRINE.

The essential issue which *The Albany Atlas* and *Argus* makes as now before the country and open to the choice of the people, is Separation or Restoration, for of its two other points—we refer to an article copied in another column—Subjugation, according to its notions, is only a continued state of war, while Emancipation is not a result at all, so far as Union or Disunion are concerned, but merely an incident rendered probable and even imminent by the fact of the rebellion, whether the Union is dissolved or not; with this then we have nothing to do in the consideration of the abstract question. The doctrine, therefore, as we find it thus authoritatively announced by those persons who choose to assume that they are the Democratic party, and who are to go into the next election under that name, amounts, when carefully sifted, to simply this: that we must either acknowledge a Southern Confederacy, or consent to such a Union as the Rebels will believe they can force us to accept.

We hardly need say that we disagree with *The Atlas* and *Argus*, for we mean to show that it disagrees with itself. But first we correct its wilful misstatement, meant, as we also will show, as a deliberate misstatement of our position on the question of separation. We are not and never were in favor of separation except as a measure of pure and extreme necessity. If the whole North were united in opposition to war and to subjugation instead—as at one time, last Winter, there was danger would be the case—and if the South at the same time was united in desiring a dissolution of the Union, there might, under such a conjunction of circumstances be a propriety in advocating a separation as the best and only method left to preserve even a remnant of our liberties. But such a time has not arrived yet, and the possibility of its ever arriving comes day by day more distant. Even if we were not quite sure at one time of the temper

of the Northern people, and particularly of that portion of them represented by such journals as *The Atlas* and *Argus*, and therefore considered the expediency of granting a separation when it should be shown that the whole South wanted it, there has been no room nor occasion to doubt since the fall of Sumter the wishes and determination of the Northern people, except of a few of the class just referred to—traitors, from whom, though they were brayed in a mortar, yet would their treason not depart. And of the Southern people, since the first outbreak of this insurrection, there has been, day by day, less and less doubt of their position. It is a minority only of that people, as is evident now to all men, even the man of *The Atlas* and *Argus*, who desire a Southern Confederacy. Only so long ago as Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861, the leading editorial article of *The Atlas* and *Argus* is an article entitled "THE TWO MINORITIES," in which it is assumed that the Government is in the hands of the Republicans, who came into power as a minority; and the South in the hands of another minority, the Secessionists, and therefore the Democrats, meaning Caggar & Richmond men, should come into power. This ingenious method of getting at a conclusion, by counting the Secessionists in when a majority, is to be made against the Republicans in the whole Union, and counting the Republicans out to manufacture of a Democratic majority at the South a majority for the whole Union, is a trick eminently characteristic of the Albany school of politics. But we let that pass, as the point we want to make is that the Secessionists are in a minority according to *The Atlas* and *Argus*'s own acknowledgment, of a not remote date. The paper of Aug. 15 of the present year says:

"We want to restore the country to the control of the people—to declare again the law of the majority—and to rescue our Government, and that of the disaffected States from the hands of the minorities who control them."

Mr. Lincoln was elected by little more than one-third of the popular vote—nearly two-thirds of the electors declaring against him and his principles. The Secessionists of the South were also in a minority, the votes for Douglas and for Bell exceeding those for Breckinridge, by some hundreds of thousands, though the latter received many Union votes."

Now as we have never suggested that the South should be permitted to go out of the Union till it could be shown that an overwhelming majority of her people wished it, and as the utter improbability of any such majority has increased and is increasing every day, as no such majority does exist or ever has existed, as *The Atlas* and *Argus* show, then it is the baldest misrepresentation to say that we are in favor of separation. It is as absurd to say that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will ever come to any such conclusion, on no other grounds than because *The Atlas* and *Argus* think that when so and so happens, Mr. Lincoln will do so and so. "When the sky shall fall, we shall catch larks." But by what right does this Albany gentleman assume that any such thing is going to happen to the sky?

## THE CHASE ON CRINOLINE.

We owe the liveliest of our minor sensations, this Summer, to Mother England. She does not regard sensations as proper, and holds herself disdainfully aloof from them, but that her prejudice is rather against the word than the article itself, is satisfactorily shown by the hearty manner in which, during the hottest months of this present year, she has disordered her person with extreme excitement over a more varied assortment of extraordinary murders and casualties than has ever been presented to the world by any nation in the same space of time, and has wandered in distraction over a scale of scandals which has not stopped short of the crown itself, and has even permitted the public at large to hear the gossip of her Belgravia drawing-rooms. We can take courage. The Aged Parent has gone far ahead of her transient child in what may be called the dissipations of damp literature, and has become a very wretched in the excesses of blood at the breakfast-table and in the tea-table which she has ever deplored in the young Jonathan, now sobered, and treading over the fragments of his little broken idols, as he marches on to fulfill a grave and noble destiny.

The Aged's last sensation was derived from an Anti-Crinoline Meeting, which was held in the Hanover-Square Rooms, London, on the 1st inst., and which the only reporter who "accidentally" "gained admission" does not hesitate to pronounce "great." The ready contagion of a fashionable atmosphere is apparent in his statement, that it was held at "five o'clock yesterday morning." As the morning concert of a "distinguished artist" had been fixed for three o'clock p. m., it could not be held earlier. Probably many of the gay patrons of the artists kept their carriages in waiting after the concert; we have at least the authority of the infidelical reporter of *The Star* that "the attendance of ladies of rank and fashion was numerous," and that the vouchers of admission were counter-signed by the lady patroness of Almack's.

The proceedings were commenced by the Duchess of A. A dismal abridgment, but "it was only on making a promise not to mention the names of the speakers that the writer of this report was permitted to remain in the room." This lady stated that "the duties which she had the honor to fulfill placing her in immediate attendance on the highest lady in the land, she had received her M—y's

"command to summon the present meeting." And here, at the first appearance of this august and revered title, her M—y, we disclaim all frivolous intention, and agree to look at this anti-crinoline meeting only in the most serious light. The Aged, indeed, has, generally, a basis of very admirable common-sense in her exhortations, and we may summon the ladies of America, without distinction of age or personal attractions, to the sitting of these titled ancients in Hanover-Square Rooms as to an affair worthy of their earnest consideration even in the present Havelock-making times.

The Duchess of A. was commanded by the Queen to say that "the dreadful loss of life which is so frequently occurring in consequence of the use of crinoline, has greatly afflicted her—'R—l heart,' and that she wishes that some measures may be adopted by which such calamities may be averted, and is prepared to cooperate in any such measures." The Duchess of B. alluded to the various methods suggested by which the material may be made fire-proof, but confessed that, in her opinion, there is only one effectual remedy, viz:

"The abolition altogether of the steel hoops and springs in which ladies now envelope themselves."

This proposition, which we have not hesitated to give a bold eminence, knowing, as we do, that it has been waited for by almost the entire male sex, with an impatience that often threatened to break through the bonds of common gallantry, was urged with the eloquence of melancholy facts—the recent deaths "of the wife of the great American poet, Longfellow, and of 'Mrs. Broderick, the wife of a London physician'—and took the shape of a resolution that the meeting would pledge itself to banish crinoline henceforth from their toilets, which was received "with mingled murmurs of approbation and disapprobation." Of the distinguished remarks which followed, we can only trace the outline, leaving it to the imagination of the reader to fill in the charming forensic picture. The Lady E. did not remember an instance in which a lady of high rank had met her death in consequence of the use of the article in question. The Baroness F. confessed that the difficulty ladies of all ranks felt was this—that if they simply resorted to a rational mode of dressing, they would be the objects of remark and ridicule to all those, and they were the vast majority, who had not the moral courage to disregard the prevailing fashion; to which the Duchess of A. promptly responded that "the gracious lady under whose command 'she had acted in convening the meeting was 'prepared to take the lead in a change of fashion, if she were certain that the example would be 'extensively followed.' The Viscountess of G. was 'quite agreeable.' The Marchioness of H. wished to know whether they could not get up a *féte* at Cremorne, or something of that kind, for the sake of the object that was in view. The Duchess of K. suggested (what must have occurred to all of our fair readers) that it would be exceedingly desirable to obtain the assent of the Empress Eugenie to the proposed change, and the Madame la Vicomtesse de L. said she could promise the concurrence of her Imperial Majesty. The Ladies M., N., O., P., and Q. discussed to a point of anger the question whether ladies of rank and fashion were to make frights of themselves because the inferior classes would ape the manners of their superiors. Finally, the original resolution was put, and was unanimously carried; after which, ices were brought in, and the meeting frayed into lively groups.

We need scarcely say that the suggestions of this Meeting are too numerous and weighty to be safely appended to this bare report. The change proposed opens a vista of speculation and experiment. The mind reverts in a flash to fall-buses, to barricaded pavements, to the distressing gambols of the balloons on a fine windy day, and to a hundred nice points of aesthetic justice, before it rests on the melancholy results of the mode which, at last extending into the higher circles, have probably doomed crinoline to destruction. Meanwhile, to show that the meeting at the Hanover-Square Rooms is not merely one of the Aged's Summer sensations, and to be regarded with simple curiosity, the gravest of the literary weeklies which reach us by the last English steamer, contains a powerful appeal for the use of chemical agents to prevent the ignition of crinoline, and all the journals are more or less occupied with a discussion of the subject. Ignition, we may add, while it is undoubtedly one of the most exciting objections to the use of the article in question, is not the most unusual. Irritation must be preferred, and with equal plaintive eloquence by both sexes.

## TOO LATE IN THE DAY.

The *Soth* Democrats propose to revive at the approaching Fall elections the question of Slavery Extension. They appear to think that this is the year 1860, or at the latest, 1860. It strikes us that there are some disputes which may be regarded as already settled, and that this of Slavery Extension is one of them. History does not go backward; and however ardent our *Soth* friends may be in their desire still to secure the triumph of Slavery Extension by means of ballots, we fear they are altogether too late in the day. Their Southern allies, having been fairly beaten at the polls, have transferred the contest to the battle field. For the *Soths* to insist on continuing to discuss it, and to vote upon it, is an anachronism. It is true, they may thus help Jeff. Davis almost as much as if they were to hoist the Secession banner and take up arms in his service; but we don't believe the masses of the Democratic party have any such intention. They are loyal to the Stars and Stripes; and will insist on settling the vital question whether the Constitution and the Government are a sham or a reality, before they become accessory to the attempt to divide the country upon issues so obsolete as that of Slavery Extension.

## WHAT'S THE USE?

*The Albany Atlas* says the National Administration is busy devising means to restore peace, on the basis of recognizing Jeff. Davis and his Confederacy.

If this is so, why has the Administration just borrowed a hundred and fifty millions to carry on the war? It would have been better to submit to Jeff. without spending all that money on the Army and Navy.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## The Mutiny in the Seventy-Ninth.

## GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ORDER.

## A SEVERE LESSON FOR MUTINEERS.

## NAMES OF THE RINGLEADERS.

## The Insubordination in the 2d Maine.

## PUNISHMENT OF SIXTY-TWO RECUSANTS.

## THE 500,000 VOLUNTEER ACT.

## Important General Order Under It.

## A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

## THE MUTINY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The following is almost literally portions of the order read to the 79th Regiment yesterday:

"The General Commanding has heard with the deepest pain of the acts of insubordination on the part of the 79th Regiment. Without attempting to enter into a discussion of the causes, it is sufficient to say that they are atrocious and groundless."

"That these acts have thrown disgrace upon the regiment and the service, and taking place at this time, give rise to the strongest suspicions of the most abject cowardice. The regiment have forced upon the Commanding-General an issue which he is prepared to meet. The men are ordered to lay down their arms and return to duty. All those refusing to do so will be fired upon immediately. If they comply with the order the ringleaders only will be punished."

"The colors of the regiment are taken from them, and will be returned only when their conduct in camp shall have proved that they understand the first duty of a soldier—obedience; and when, on the field of battle, they shall have proved their bravery. The names of the leaders in this revolt will be sent to the Governor of New-York, to be placed in the archives of the State. A general Court-Martial will be held forthwith."

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED.

A general court-martial was convened to-day, consisting of the following officers:

Gen. Geo. A. McClellan, Gen. Rufus Kink, Gen. N. D. Cough, Col. R. L. Taylor, 23d New-York; Col. H. Whiting, 5th Vermont; Col. D. E. Stokes, 1st Light Infantry; Brigadier-General, S. G. Sumner, 5th Pennsylvania; Col. Frank Wheaton, 4th Rhode Island Regiment; Col. Chas. Devens, 15th Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. Wm. Dwight, 1st Regiment Excelsior Brigade; Lieut.-Col. B. M. Hyde, 3d Vermont; Capt. Henry J. Biddle, Assistant Adjutant-General of U. S. Volunteers, is Judge Advocate.

## THE CASE OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Court-Martial adjourned till to-morrow, when charges against the mutineers of the 79th will be preferred. It may also investigate the case of the 2d Maine Regiment. It is believed that ten of the 79th ringleaders will be sentenced to be shot. It is said by well informed persons that several resigned officers increased the trouble in the regiment by distributing liquor among the soldiers. Numbers of the 79th are reported to have left to-day in citizens' clothes. The following is a list of the ringleaders of the mutineers of the 79th, to be tried by Court-Martial:

Robt. Armour, Geo. Clark, John Monroe, Rolt. Drummond, Matthew Kelly, Geo. Sager, Jas. Fitzsimmons, B. Strong, John Molson, John Callahan, Frank Cooper, Geo. Trumbull, Wm. Mitchell, Hugh Fenwick, Thomas McCormick, G. B. Snowball, David Scott, John Bacon, John McManagel, Barnard Dalley, Patrick McGovern, Alex. Irving, Robt. Wilson, J. Skiffin, Saml. Bolton, Andrew Robertson, John Pardee, Henry Barr (or Barr), Owen Kane, George Mackay, Geo. Jencks, Patrick Healey, Corn. Lins, Peters, Jos. Foster, W. Brown, W. Tate, and John Walker.

## THE INSUBORDINATION OF THE SECOND MAINE.

The 2d Maine Regiment, which has been somewhat insubordinate, is now cheerfully on duty.

The sixty-six mutinous members of the 2d Maine Regiment are now on board the Powhatan. They are not permitted to have intercourse with any person, even their own officers, but are not in close confinement.

## CHARGES AGAINST COL. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. McDowell has ordered a court-martial in case of Col. McClellan, against whom charges have been preferred by Provost-Martial Porter. Col. McClellan, being in the city one night, was questioned by the Provost Guard, and defied them, but was subsequently arrested. This disrespect to the Guard forms the gist of the charges against him.

## THE 500,000 VOLUNTEER ACT.

The following is the text of the very important Army Order, of which we gave the substance yesterday:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861.

[General Order No. 55.]

First: The officers of the regular army, now on undesignated duty in the principal cities, are appointed disbursing officers of the funds appropriated by the act of Congress "for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men." &c. They will be charged with the payment of all proper claims presented to them under the act, duly authorized and certified to by the various voluntary recruiting officers. These disbursements will be made in the manner prescribed for the recruiting service of the regular army. The premium for accepted recruits, as laid down in paragraph 185, General Regulations, will not, however, be allowed in the volunteer service. The officers charged with these disbursements will immediately make regulations on this office for the requisite funds.

Second: Camps of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers will be established at or in the vicinity of New-York, Elmira, Harrisburg (Pa.), and Cincinnati and other convenient places under the charge of officers of the regular army, or an officer chosen by the President, or by a civil magistrate or an officer of the regular army. The cost of transportation from place of muster to place of rendezvous will be paid by the quartermaster at the intermediate station.

Third: When the organization of regiments, accepted to be raised within a specified time, is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof already mustered into service will be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of this Department. By order

(Official.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

GEN. & RYAN'S ADJ. AGT. GEN.

## WESTERN VIRGINIA REGIMENTS.

Gen. Rosecrank is authorized to accept regiments from Western Virginia, which he does as fast as they are ready for service.

## THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

*The Tribune's* list of the prisoners at Richmond is considered here the only correct one yet published. The paper was eagerly sought for among the friends of the wounded and missing.

## CALIFORNIANS FOR ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Gen. Sumner was ordered to-day to raise without delay a column of 5,000 or 10,000 Californians, and to march them into Texas and Arkansas. The dispatch went by telegraph to Fort Kearney, thence it will go by *Poly Express*.